THRONES GO BEGGING.

MANY ROYAL PRINCES PREFER LIFE WITHOUT CARE TO ENCOUNTERING THE TRIALS OF STATE.

That the lot of monarchs is by no means so That the means so means so means so means so "As happy as a king" was used to express the st form of contentment, is abundantly by the number of princes who have deand proffered thrones. In olden times their ocats were free to govern as despotically as might choose, and to live only for pleasure, ratifying every whim or caprice, no matter at hat cost. But nowadays the ruler of a nation ged to so many restraints of one kind and snother, and is controlled to such a degree by the sill of the people, instead of by his own ions, that his palace has become little than a gilded prison, and his throne a of torture.

othe thrones which have thus gone a-begging he most notable are those of Bulgaria, Runanta, Spain, Greece, Belgium and Sweden, If tion Bulgaria first it is because there is daly no crown that has been more extensivehinked about through the length and breadth gurope than that first worn by Prince Alexnder of Battenberg, the hero of Slivinitza. his abdication M. Stambuloff, who was Minister at the time, sent delegates to smost every court in Europe to ascertain whether there was any chance of an acceptance of the meant throne in case the offer were made. In nost of the capitals of the Old World a somewhat temptuous no was returned to the inquiries of Stambuloff's emissaries, and the only royal wince that seemed in any way disposed to take the matter under consideration was Prince Waitemst, the sailor son of the King of Denmark. pasmuch as all his brothers and sisters either occupy thrones already or are destined to sucsed thereto in course of time, he seemed to feel that he might do worse than place himself in a neasure upon a level with them by providing simself with a throne of his own. One of his sisers is the Czarina of Russia, another is the Princess of Wales, who will eventually become Queen of England; the third is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, who is de jure the soveregn Duke of Brunswick; while of his brothers, he eldest is destined to become King of Denmark and the second occupies the throne of Greece. Moreover, he is married to a singularly bright and clever French Princess, Marie of Orleans, who is extremely anxious to play a political rôle in Europe, and simply detests the provincialism and inactivity to which she is conemned by remaining at Copenhagen. At the last minute, however, the Prince, finding that his esence at Sofia would inevitably bring him into onflict not only with his brother George at Athens, but also with his brother-in-law, Emperor Alexander, at St. Petersburg, rejected the offer in a manner calculated to inflict no little injury to the pride of the Bulgarians, since his letter of refusal pointed out in so many words that he preferred the freedom and the prestige of a prince of the house of Denmark to the disadvantages consequent upon his acceptance of their crown. After this it was offered to and declined by one of the princes of the house of Hohenzollern, and the Bulgarians were at their wits' ends when, finally, it was suggested to them by Count Eugene Zichy, who happened to be at Sofia at the time, that his intimate friend, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, might possibly be disposed to accept the vacant throne. Accordingly, a delegation was hastily dispatched to Ebenthal, the Austrian country seat of the prince, to "lay at his feet," figuratively speaking, the Bulgarian grown, which, after a considerable show of refuctance and hesitation, he accepted, fully impressing upon the Bulgarians that he did so from sense of duty and at a great sacrifice of comt, tastes and money.

While it is possible to understand that the Praces of the Blood in Europe should show no hastering for a throne of such modern growth, and based on foundations so insecure as that of Bulgaria, it becomes difficult to comprehend the disinclination manifested over the acceptance of one so ancient, illustrious and important as that of Spain. Yet one only need glance over the Spanish history from the time of Queen bella's deposition until the assassination of General Prim, in order to realize to what an extent the crown once worn by Columbus's patron, King Ferdinand, went a-begging. It was tendered in turn to Austrian archdukes and to Dom Ferdinand, the widowed King Consort of Portugal, who had withdrawn from all participation in the affairs of the Government at Lisbon on the death of his first wife, the Queen Regent Maria della Gloria, and the accession to the crown of his son, the late King Luis. Emperor Francis Joseph, however, would not hear of any of the archdukes becoming King of Spain, fearing probably a renewal of those costly and troublesome complications caused during the two previous centuries, by the blood relationship that existed between the reigning houses of Spain and Hapsburg. And Dom Ferdinand of Portugal declined the offer as soon as he learned that its acceptance would necessitate his separation from the American danseuse, the Boston-born Elise Hensler, whom he had married morganatically, and who now survives him, figuring in the "Almanach de Gotha" as Countess of Edia. Thereupon Prim tendered the crown to Prince Leopoid of Hohenzollern, and the latter had expressed his readiness to accept it when at the last moment be was ordered by Emperor William of Germany, the head of his family, to decline it in deference to French susceptibilities. It was only when the Paris Cabinet made a demand upon the old Emperor that he should pledge his word never at any time to permit his cousin Leopold to become a candidate for the throne of Spain that he showed those signs of resentment that led to the disastrous war of 1870. Finally, the second son of the late King Victor Emmanuel accepted it, but abdicated in disgust after a brief reign of

two years at Madrid.

The throne of Greece was offered to and declined by Queen Victoria's second son, Alfred, before being finally accepted by the second son of the King of Denmark, who has occupied it of the King of Denmark, who has occupied it for close upon thirty years, and who is now, according to the latest intelligence received, seriously thinking of abandoning it to his eldest son, being very tired of the troubles and restrictions being very tired of the troubles and restrictions being very tired of the troubles and restrictions with the property of the troubles and restrictions of the troubles and restrictions and the state of the troubles and restrictions of the war safer-shortly after the termination of the war termination of the professed to and declined by that Prince Leopold of Saze-Coburg who subsequently accepted the professed through the professed that the professed through the profe

Otto of Bayaria was with some difficulty induced to become King of the Greeks, and reigned for several years at Athena before finally being deposed and exiled by his turbulent subjects.

Without going back so far as to the difficulties experienced by both the Belgians and the Swedes in finding princes willing to rule over them—the fewdes ended by asking the First Napoleon to select for their future ruler one of his generals, who founded the now reigning dynasty of Bernawho founded the now reigning dynasty of Be

SING SING STANDS IN NEED OF THEIR

Prince Charles, thus backed by the Governments of Prussia and France, though bitterly opposed by those of St. Petersburg and Vienna, managed to secure possession of the Rumanian throne, which he has retained ever since. Childless, and with no hope of ever becoming a father, he first of all adopted his eldest nephew, Prince William of Hohenzollern, as his son, and designated him as his successor, the Prince being proclaimed heir to the crown with much pomp and solemnity in 1888. But a year later, on marrying Princess Marie Therese of Bourbon, William renounced his rights of succession to the throne of Rumania to his younger brother. Ferdinand, declaring that he preferred to live the life of a non-regnant that he preferred to live the life of a non-regnant Prince in Germany to becoming King of Ruma-nia. I may add in conclusion that the Rumathrone was by no means the only on fered to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and that in 1849 the insurrectionary government of Hungary was exceedingly anxious to induce him to accept the crown of St. Stephen, hoping thereby to win the support of France in its struggle for libera-tion from the descriptor. tion from the despotism of Austria. EX-ATTACHE.

Prince Charles, thus backed by the Governments

THE "ARISTOPHANES OF MEDICINE."

PROFESSOR JOSEF HYRTL, THE FAMOUS ANATO-MIST, DEAD-ANECDOTES OF THE GREAT WRITER AND TEACHER.

The recent death of Professor Josef Hyrtl at his country home in Perchtoldsdorf, near Vienna, refrom the German-speaking world one of the most famous anatomists and the most original teacher. Hyrtl was the last of the founders of the modern school of medicine at Vienna, and his lectures at the university drew students every civilized country. He has been called "the most intellectual man in Austria," and it would certainly have been difficult, even in a country that produced a Sapphire, to find his equal. The debt which medicine owes him is simply immense. His works on descriptive and topographical anatomy were epoch-making, and they a way-full of wit and humor-which make them almost as attractive for the layman as for the academician. His book, "Text Book of the Anat omy of Man," has passed through seventeen editions, and his "Text Book of Comparative Anatomy" through seven, and both have been translated into every modern tongue. It is owing to his investigations, too, that the Vienna anatomi museum is to-day the most famous and complete of its kind in the world.

Hyrtl was by birth a Hungarian and first saw the light in 1811, in Elsenstadt. He was not only a "medicine-man," dividing honors with Rokitan-sky, Oppolzer, Skoda, Schuh and the other founders of the Vienna Medical School, but he had a remarkable general knowledge. He was a master of Latin, and not only wrote it, but spoke it without difficulty. The same was true of his knowledge of Greek and the Oriental tongues, and he had read the literature of every modern country in the original language. Translations he abhorred. works the influence of Oriental, Hebraic, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, English and German writers on particular points are clearly traced.



PROFESSOR JOSEPH HYRTL Nothnagl has rightly called the great teacher the

"Aristophanes of Medicine." No professor ever taught at Vienna who was more popular among the students. All begged that he conduct their final examinations, or at least that he be present to see that justice was done. Although he disliked the lazy student with all his heart, he was always ready to help the industrious ones, and a candidate who "got the shivers" on examination could always look to him for aid and encouragement. On one occasion he was in the room when Pro-

fessor Langer was conducting the examination of an aspirant for the medical degree. Langer handed the student a small bone, saying:

"Mr. Candidate, here is a bone. Don't look at it; but tell me from feeling it what kind of a bone it is: whether it belonged to the left or right side of the body, and whether it was part of a man or

The poor student blushed from embarrassment, There was a large audience present, and he saw failure staring him in the face. He cast a helpless

failure staring him in the face. He cast a helpless glance at Hyrtl, who moved about restlessly in his chair for a moment and then sprang to his feet.

"And tell me, Mr. Candidate." he cried out, the spirit of anger lighting up his large, blue eyes, "after answering the questions of my dear colleague, the name of the original possessor of this bone, and where and in what street he lived."

This unexpected outburst "saved the day" for the poor candidate; but Professor Langer ever after declined to conduct an examination when Hyrtl was present.

In one of his introductory lectures, in a recent semester, he addressed his hearers as follows: "Gentlemen, you must get possession of skulls. It is impossible to study anatomy unless you have skulls. Each of you must find means, any means, loget a skull."

EVADING THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

FOR PRISON REFORMERS.

WORK.

IT OUT OF EXISTENCE-POOR BUILDINGS AND A BAD SITE-LITTLE CHANCE FOR REFORMATION THERE.

It seems a little strange to one visiting Sing Sing Prison and making a tour of inspection over its hospital and its cellhouse that the good people sincere and often well directed, have thus far so completely failed to concentrate their energies upon this most important but under existing ciring-place of criminals in the State of New-York, A convict, or felon, must of necessity be denied his liberty and otherwise punished for his offence accompanied by hard labor, are supposed to be, and as sufficient to satisfy every demand, except penalty. Sympathy on the part of the public, which is not properly balanced between an understanding of the principles of right and justice on the one side and a sense of pity with the unfortunate on the other, is almost as dangerous as the liberty of the criminal itself, inasmuch as it often serves as a stimulant to the criminal instinct in a morals or even his own freedom. But when the State assumes by due process of law to take chance to fall the sick convicts within would be the charge of the convict, and the court assigns him I first victims.

tures rest upon, he would wonder that there were any convicts remaining to occupy the lower cells.

a time when it was thought that convict labor could profitably be employed in taking out building stone from the large deposits on the hillside ascending eastward from the Hudson River. A cell house was built of the local stone, and prisoners were put to work. As the allotments of convicts to the institution increased, the cellhouse was raised, are the pictures which represent Judas at the Last foor by floor and gallery by gallery, until it is now six stories high. But meanwhile the stone-break. hand to receive the twenty pieces of silver.
ing business was discontinued so far as needed for first-mentioned he is represented as a man building purposes. Then attention was turned to ustomary to refer to an extraordinary criminal in of stone, workshops were constructed within an building is the hospital, and if these walls

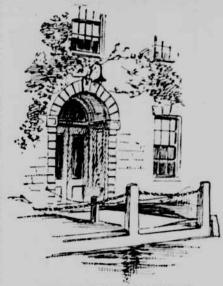


to this or that place of detention and punishment, it becomes and continues to be the duty of the State to at least provide proper sanitary conditions for his physical welfare and to do all that it rea-sonably can to promote his moral well being. This New-York State has conspicuously failed to do in the maintenance and operation of the prison at

In his report for 1893 on the State prisons, Mr. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent, refers to the penal institutions at Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton as "reformatory prisons." Certainly the Superintendent, unless he spoke cynically, could not have in-tended to include the prison at Sing Sing in the category of "reformatory" institutions, or else he is wofully ignorant of conditions which prevail within that grim inclosure. Just how it would be possible to effect any reform in an individual imprisoned there the casual visitor is unable to comprehend. OVERCROWDED CELL HOUSES.

To begin with, the cellhouse provides accommoda-1,200; on Wednesday, July 25, there were 1.351 inmates, or 151 in excess of the capacity. many years what is known as the "doubling-up" process has been carried on, against the protest of sistently closed against them. The

process means putting two criminals in one cetinterior limits of a single cell are of the dim of 312 feet wide, 612 feet high and 7 feet long. cell door is so narrow that a man of bulky form to squeeze himself would be through this aperture. Once inside he nearly fills



to get a skull."

On the following morning he entered his auditorium with a sorrowful face.
"Gentlemen," he began, "I fear some of you have misunderstood me. You certainly have left no means untried to secure skulls. I noticed that my handsome collection was almost depleted this morning."

It, and has little room in which to dress and undress himself. He lies upon a cot the bottom of which is about fifteen inches from the floor. Including the covering, say of winter time, and the Mandsome collection was almost depleted this morning."

The students had taken him at his word and induced the servants to divide out the skulls of Hyrti, which formed one of the chief attractions to medical men in the famous teacher's house.

A Hebrew aspirant for medical honors, named Jerusalem, was once among the candidates examined by Hyrit. His relatives and friends crowded about the door, awaiting with impatience the end of the examination. At last the door opened, but instead of the candidate. Professor Hyrti such as the sight of the crowd, he may be a such as the sight of the seriousness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jeremiah:

"Weep, Israel, for Jerusalem has fallen."

which is about fifteen inches from the floor. Including the covering, say of winter time, and the upper surface of the blankets, his prostrate form would extend the height to about three feet. Now, to put another man in that cell and provide him with an upper cot would permit the occupant of the lower as well as of the upper cot about six inches each of space for breathing and turning over on his couch. If this system prevailed at Sing Prison to-day during this bot weather as it has during the summer months of many years past, the conditions can be fully appreciated. But raised his hands, and then with all the seriousness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jereness of a Luther, broke out in the words of Jeremiah:

"Weep, Israel, for Jerusalem has fallen."

Hyrit lead a lot of rabbits. The animals were
superiments were worthless, of course, and it was
some time before Brücke learned that Hyrit, seesome time before Brücke learned the mand used to
the shrieks of madmen transferred thence to the
insane asylum for criminals at Matteawan echoed
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the shrieks of madmen transferred thence to the
shrieks of madmen transferred thence to the
insane asylum for criminals at Matteawan echoed
at night glaring through the ghounders.

Hyril l involved a larger expenditure for guards, inasmuch as the structure is without high protecting walls and men are required to be constantly on the watch throughout the night. The Warden appreciated the fact that he assumed considerable responsibility. but he looked upon it as a moral duty, and therefore assumed the risk.

A BREEDING PLACE OF DISEASE.

In his last report, Superintendent Lathrop, referring to the deaths which occurred at Clinton Prison, nine in number, states that of these five were from tubercular diseases and that all had been transferred from Sing Sing Prison; also, that been transferred from Sing Sing Prison; also, that ten of the nineteen who died at Auburg were trans-fers from Sing Sing. In Sing Sing Prison itself there were sixteen deaths during the year, and of this number eight died of tubercular troubles and three of Bright's disease. It is undoubtedly true that some of these deaths, at least, resulted from the

Fortunately this building, with others, will soon be torn down; indeed, the work of demolition of some of the smaller structures has already been begun and some attempts have been made at an improvement of the sewers. It is while viewing the excavations in connection with this last named rect idea of the boggy quality of the ground upon the water began flowing so rapidly into the ditch that it became necessary to procure a force pump to keep it down. It is supposed to be the water of the river, as the level of the ground at this point is really below the high-water mark of the stream. When this fact is realized the folly of wasting parent; yet the last Legislature passed a law au thorizing the Warden to expend not exceeding \$100,prisoners quite an expert draughtsman, and he has recently, owing to the general depression in industries, and it is a godsend to the prisoners to be thus employed, as otherwise they would be obliged to spend dreary hours in their cells, subject only

that this was done, for a more disgusting outfit takies; but the ceiling is only ten feet from the floor, and whether it be a hot or a cold day, the odors from the food, which is necessarily of a coarse quality, are almost unbearable and indeed nauseating to many stomachs. To be sure, hunger will eventually drive a man to eat almost anything uniter almost any circumstances. The food is well cooked and clean; but even the ciothing of the prisoners cannot help retaining the fumes of the prisoners cannot help retaining the fumes of the two chapels, one for the use of Protestants and the other for Roman Catholics. In order to get proper ventilation for the messroom are the two chapels, one for the use of Protestants and the other for Roman Catholics. In order to get proper ventilation for the messroom are to and circulate through the auditorium overhaed. At the present time, also, the prisoners are obliged, in all sorts of weather, to file out of the shops through the converted and diaplated mass of buildings when it is conceded that the place lise of its unit for all sorts of weather, to file out of the shops through the converted and diaplated mass of buildings when it is conceded that the place lise of its may be added that the title of the title of the title or prison yard, which is necessarily of a which is now hardly worthy of the title of the title passing the changes will greatly enlarge the prison yard, which is now hardly worthy of the title of the title or passing the changes will greatly enlarge the prison yard, which is now hardly worthy of the title or passing the changes will greatly enlarge the prison yard, which is necessarily of a little vasant the shaded everybody connected officially with the inter gate of the title of the title of the title or passing the changes will greatly enlarge the prison yard, which is now hardly worth of the title of the band and was your tongue exterted that it was simply because the title of the title of the hard and was your tongue exterted that it was simply due to the title of the hard and the dismay your tongue the seating of about 1,400 convicts at the narrow through the courtyard in order to reach the meas-room. When it is raining hard their garments must, of necessity, even in this short distance, become saturated with water. This condition adds to the general offensiveness of the odors when the men, to of whom is aliotted only one suit of clothes a year. are congregated within the limits of this miserable

It is proposed to combine the messroom, the chapel and the hospital in one vast building, and to so arrange the approaches from the cell-house that the men may pass through a corridor conneeting that with the building contemplated, thus avoiding exposure to the falling rain, and on Sundays enabling them to pass directly to the chapel under cover throughout the entire distance. This in width. The messroom will be on the first floor, and overhead will be the chapel, while on the third floor the hospital will be located. The present mess-



WARDEN DURSTON.

room, in addition to its other disagreeable features, has a steampipe about six inches in diameter running through it from end to end just below the ceiling, and this contributes artificial heat both in summer and winter, and renders the place a veritable "7x9 sweatbox," as Mr. Durston aptly styles it. The new messroom will be heated by steam in cold weather, but the pipes will be so arranged that they will remain "dead" in the summer sea-

The present chapel is divided into two parts, one for Protestants and one for Roman Catholics. | Speaking reverently, the Roman Catholic chapel, as it now exists, would have been an amusing feat-ure at the World's Fair Art Gallery if it could have been on exhibition there. The room is about as large as that occupied by the Protestants, and the aliar is creditable in size and general appearsome of these deaths, at least, resulted from the "doubling up" process. In his report to Superintendent Lathrop, Dr. Irving, of Sing Sing Prison, said that the discontinuance of the practice of placing two men in one cell was an unquestioned the alicer is convicted in the reduction of the death rate, though he added that the officials had still to contend with the ill effects of small cells, bad ventilation and the unsanitary conditions of the buildings.

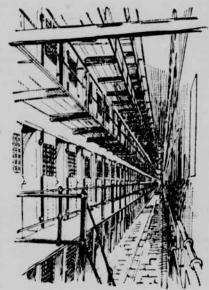
Perhaps the significance of the statement that there is not a cellar under any one of the group of buildings within the Sing Sing Prison inclosure for himself just the quality of ground these struc-life and crucifixion of the Saviour were thoroughreformer; but if he should visit the place and see clear that all the characters connected with the for himself just the quality of ground these struc-life and crucifixion of the Saviour were thorough-

bred Hebrews of the Bowery quality. His idea of sling Sing Prison was located in the year 1823, at time when it was thought that convict labor ordinary mind to fancy a nose like unto that which hand to receive the twenty pieces of silver. In the bushy, curly mass of red hair and full red beardand of course the hooked nose-and with a Satanic smirk upon his face as he stretches forth his hand to sop the bread in the cup with his Master. In the picture where he is represented as receiving so-and he crouches down on one knee and extwenty pieces of silver, while a flendish leer of countenance. A more grotesque lot of paintings was never found in a single collection, at least on this continent. It is needless to say that Warden Durston will not preserve them for use in the new

assembly-room than that provided in the present Protestant chapel, where it is customary to crowd Fourth of July and other festival days to bring the quently during the winter season concerts are given nd lectures delivered. Under the new plan it is the purpose to provide a reversible platform at one Protestant worship, by revolving this platform, the Roman Catholic altar will be concealed, whereas when the Roman service is to be observed the platform may be turned and the altar will appear. In this way the Roman Catholic and Protestant creeds will be alike respected at periods of worship, and when the room is desired for lectures or concerts a simple revolution of the platform will take the altar out of view, and all the space will be availed of without crowding the prisoners.

AN INADEQUATE HOSPITAL.

The present hospital provides accommodations for only thirty-nine patients. The sick men, no matter what their aliments may be (except in cases of quarantine) are all huddled together, and when some poor fellow is breathing his last it is necessary to draw a screen around his cot in order that the other patients may not be witnesses of his death struggle. It seems incomprehensible that such a struggle. It seems incomprehensible that such a system should have existed down to this time; but such is the fact. It is the purpose of Warden Durston to utilize an upper floor in the western end of the building overlooking the river as a hospital. He will not be sparing in the allotment of space, and his plan contemplates a system of wards where patients afflicted with different diseases may be classified, and where greater privacy shall be insured. There will be a large dispensary, and the hospital outfit will be greatly increased in its appliances for efficiency and improved treatment. There will also be space provided for convalescents, so that they may not be contaminated by disorders afflicting their fellows.



THE CORRIDOR IN MAIN PRISON.

when it is conceded that the place itself is unfit for a prison?"
Warden Durston promptly replied: "I am only doing the best I can with what I have in hand. I do not think much of the location. In fact, I think it is as bad as it can be. Instead of twelve acres we ought to have more like 150, where men could be employed out of doors when there was no work for them in the shops. My purpose is, if this prison must remain here, to remodel it on thoroughly modern lines, with larger cells and complete sanitary appliances. No cell-house should be higher than three stories, while this is double that height, and the occupants, to the number of 290, are right up against the roof, and no prison should contain more than 1,000 inmates. The base of a hill is no place for the construction of a prison, particularly along-side of a river where the ground is naturally wet, the atmosphere damp and where the fog accumulates."

lation, this institution has come to be a sort of distributing prison—that is to say, its overcrowded condition necessitates frequent transfers in batches of fifty to Clinton and Auburn. On October I last there were in the three State prisons of the commonwealth 2,627 convicts from New-York City alone, and there were confined in the three prisons of Sing Sing. Clinton and Auburn on that date 2,646. It is hardly fair, however, to compute the numbers as of that date, because under the law the judges of the courts in committing prisoners are obliged to impose sentences with reference to the release of prisoners in the summer months. The fact is, the total State prison oppulation during the year ending September 30, 1893, was only a little less than 3,600. The total cell capacity of these three prisons is only 3,700. Hence it is apparent that Sing Sing prison can only be refleved by transfers to Clinton and Auburn. Statistics show that less than 400 convicts were sent to Clinton prison direct from the courts in that Judicial district, yet on October 1, 1833, that institution had L031 inmates. The number sent to Auburn direct by the courts in that district in any one year would not exceed 700, but on October 1, 1893, that prison had 1,185 inmates. The population of these two prisons, therefore, is maintained by constant transfers from Sing Sing. It is apparent from a study of these facts that a new prison must be soon supplied for the first and second judicial districts. Sing Sing prison cannot be enlarged, because its present site is so contracted that there is no ground for it to stand on. Another objection to the existing locality lies in the fact that the Hudson River Railroad runs through a tunnel right at the base of the prison, and Mr. Durston said that its effect is apparent oftentimes on inmates whose slumbers are disturbed by the roar of the trains as they ease on the surface of the ground in front of the main entrance of the prison can feel the vibration of the sones and earth benegith his feet.

It is un

no, incentive to moral improvement possible uniterior conditions which exist in this so-called "reformatory prison."

The time must come when there shall be a classification of criminals. A study of the last report of the Superintendent of Prisons is interesting in many details. One feature of special interest, however, is that which furnishes an idea of the impossibility of reform without some plan of separation of the professional criminal from the first offenders. Of the 1.275 convicts in Sing Sing Prison on September 39, 1893, those who had been previously committed to that or some other reformatory or penal institution numbered 553, or 43 per cent, and 722, or 55 per cent, were undergoing penal servitude for the first time. There were 257 serving for the second time, 137 for the third time, 25 for the fourth time, 136 for the fifth time, 15 for the seventh time, and in a descending scale in point of numbers down to one who was imprisoned for the sixteenth time, Here are 56 per cent of the inmates who might be susceptible to reform influence, but they are thrown into this great vat of immorality and vice, and when they leave the prison door they are contaminated, and their morals vitiated by raison of their associations, and little can be expected from them when they re-enter the outside world.

AGE OF PRISONERS.

AGE OF PRISONERS.

Another interesting feature bears upon the age of

the inmates at the time of conviction. The fact is

developed that the population of Sing Sing Prison at the time of the last official report comprised 846, or 66.35 per cent, between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Extending the computation to the age of

at the time of the last official report comprised 246, or 66.36 per cent, between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Extending the computation to the age of thirty-two, or fifteen years from the age of eighteen, both inclusive, the number is \$23, or 7 per cent. The highest number of any one age is at twenty-two, of which there were ninety-one, while those twenty-one years of age numbered eighty, six. There were twenty-six inmates who were only eighteen years of age at the time of commitment; fifty-six nineteen years old, and fifty-two twenty years old. The youngest convict was sixteen years old. Between that age and twenty-one the scale is 23 follows: At seventeen as, etc. It: eighteen years, 23; nineteen minors, or 11.45 of the prison population are found to be between these ages, or 42.53 per cent of the entire prison population. Beginning with the age, 25 of the prison population are found to be between these ages, or 42.53 per cent of the entire prison population. Is it humane and is it Christian-like to herd these voung men with a mass of old professional convicts comprising 43 per cent of the prison population? Here seems to be the legitimate work of the prison reformers, but it is a work that cannot be accomplished by meetings in church lecture-rooms or even in public halls, and listening to one another's voices, broken with emotion, as the miseries of the unfortunates are recailed and retold from imaxination. It is a reform which can only be accomplished by going, first to the prison itself, in order that these statements may be fully conformed if any doubts exist as to their reality; and second, by going to the Legislature and securing the adoption of laws which will provide against the further practice of these linquitles.

There is no doubt that may be fully conformed if any doubts exist as to their reality; and second, by going to the Legislature and securing the adoption of laws which will provide against the further practice of these linquitles.

There is no doubt that may be fully conformed in a pr

tion to his visitor. At last the warder warder antly, "Well, my young friend, how are you getting along?"
"None of your business," was the prompt reply.
The warden said: "Yes, it is my business, and you know that by acting in this manner you are violating the regulations of the prison and are liable to an extension of your service beyond the time allowed by commutation for good behavior."

The prisoner laid down his book and looked the warden steadily in the face. The latter, continuing, said: "I am not responsible for your being here. Have you been mistreated at all since you came here?" The young man replied that he had not. Then the warden asked: "Why did you leer at me and wag your tongue yesterday and to-day?"
The prisoner answered that it was simply because he hated everybody connected officially with the institution, and inasmuch as he was the warden he hated him more fann anybody eise.

The warden took the young man by the hand and said: "I am old enough to be your father. I think I understand what your feelings are. Now, I want trees you well and want you to get out of here

Sing Sing Prison, as a penal institution, does not

do not think much of the location. In fact, I think it is as bad as it can be. Instead of twelve acres we ought to have more like 150, where men could be employed out of doors when there was no work for them in the shops. My purpose is, if this prison must remain here, to remodel it on thoroughly modern lines, with larger cells and complete sanitary appliances. No cell-house should be higher than three stories, while this is double that height, and the occupants, to the number of 200, are right upagainst the roof, and no prison should contain more than 1,200 immaes. The base of a hill is no place for the construction of a prison, particularly along side of a river where the ground is naturally wet, the atmosphere damp and where the fog accumiates.

INMATES SENT TO OTHER PRISONS.
By reason of the fact that Sing Sing Prison is located in a district which contributes more largely that any other in the State to the convict population, this institution has come to be a sort of distributing prison—that is to say, its overcrowded condition necessitates frequent transfers in batches of fifty to Clinton and Auburn. On October 1 last there were in the three State prisons of the commonwealth 2,627 convicts from New-York Cliyalone, and there were confined in the three prisons of the commonwealth 2,627 convicts from New-York Cliyalone, and there were confined in the three prisons of the commonwealth 2,627 convicts from New-York Cliyalone, and there were confined in the three prisons of the courts in committing prisoners are hoped to impose sentences with reference to the house of prisoners in the summer months. The fact is, the total State prison population during the year ending September 30, 1830, when the source of prisoners in the summer months. The fact is, the total State prison population during the year ending September 30, 1830, while the summer months. The fact is, the total State prison population during the year ending September 30, 1830, while the summer months. The fact is, the total State prison population du need to be reconstructed-it needs complete de-struction. It is badly located and its sanitary condi-

THE CONDUCTOR WAS GLAD TO STOP THES. A young woman who boarded a crowded cable car the other afternoon evidently was a believer car the other afternoon evidently was a believer in woman's rights. When the car was nearing her destination she began to make frantic efforts to attract the attention of the conductor, who was then busily engaged in counting change. As her attempt to get the conductor to stop the car proved unsuccessful, she jumped from her seat and pulled the first bell cord within her reach. When the conductor heard the bell he took in the situation at a glance and immediately stopped the car to let the woman off. She had rung up a fare for him,

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE HANDKERCHIEF From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

Some ten days since there appeared in The New-York Tribune an account of a most interesting and rare Confederate relic, now in the possession of Walter Aldrich, the bibliographer, of Providence, R. I. The article referred to stated that the slik bandana handkerchief decorated with the portraits of Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Semmes, Lee, Mason, Sildell, Morgan, Jackson and Johnson was the only one extant of the twelve similar ones ordered for the Confederate government in England by Judah P. Benjamin. The account, interesting as it was, turns out to be incorrect in the very important point that a signilar handkerchief, one of the twelve ordered by the former Secretary of the Confederate Treasury for the use of the Confederate Treasury for the use of the Confederate President and his Cabinet, is still in existence and owned by Mrs. William Daingerfield Peachey, of this city. The handkerchief was received from her father, the late Dr. Meems, who was a surgeon in the Confederate army, but having for many years been in use is not in the best possible state of ribbons, but the delicacy of the workmanship in the portraits has been in no wise destroyed. They have the appearance of the most delicate etchings, and are fine likenesses of the Confederate leaders. The handkerchief owned by Mr. Aldrich is, like that belonging to Mrs. Peechey, one yard square, but whereas the former has a body of red silk, that of the latter is of white, with a broad blue border, About each of the vignettes, which are arranged about the central one of Jefferson Davis, is a wreath of finely executed cotton plants and fern leaves, a peculiarly characteristic Southern device. Mr. Ale-peculiarly characteristic Southern device.